

## THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

**Yusupova Maftuna**

*Kimyo International University in Tashkent*

*Tourism Faculty Master's*

**Abstract.** *This article presents thoughts and opinions about the role and importance of tourism in our country.*

**Key words.** *Tourism, economy, organization, infrastructure, network, international tourism, country's economy.*

Tourism is one of the most promising and rapidly developing sectors of the economy. Neither global problems nor terrorist threats can be an obstacle for tourism. Because it has already become an integral part of human life. According to the World Tourism Organization, in 2019, the number of international tourist visits worldwide was 1 billion 460 million, while the income from international tourism exceeded 1 trillion 481 billion US dollars. 330 million people are employed in this field. Between 2009 and 2019, income from international tourism increased by 54%. This means more than the growth in the world gross national product (44%).

In all countries with a developed economy of our time, special attention is paid to each industry, sector and directions. Because they contribute to the development of the country's economy, improve the standard of living of the population and a number of other factors. The tourism sector is the largest component of the service sector. Tourism is a type of travel, in which people travel to places outside their usual environment for other purposes, such as recreation, business, learning the culture of other peoples. There are several types of tourism in today's fast-paced world. Including recreational tourism, business tourism, excursion tourism, extreme tourism, cultural and educational tourism, VIP tourism, i.e. visiting expensive resorts, ecotourism, mountain tourism, ethnic tourism, marine tourism, etc.

Speaking about the development of tourism infrastructure in Uzbekistan, it is important to dwell on the division of the country into the main tourism regions. Today, there are four main tourist regions in the Republic, they are Fergana, Samarkand-Bukhara, Tashkent and Khorezm tourism regions. The Fergana tourism region includes the Fergana Valley. Its touristic resources consist of archeological excavations and architectural monuments, favorable natural conditions, products of traditional folk crafts and art, industrial and agrarian complexes. The presence of a wide network of roads and railways here also provides an opportunity to use the Fergana region for tourism purposes, to place tourism bases and recreation centers in its entire territory. Tashkent tourism region has universal opportunities for the development of all types of tourism in the future

Our country has a rich spiritual and cultural heritage, various historical and archeological objects, favorable natural and climatic conditions, we can see all kinds of landscapes in our territory, there are many mausoleums of scholars recognized in the Islamic world, and shrines. However, our country has a huge potential in the field of tourism, but for many years this opportunity was not fully and effectively used. The acceptance of various documents related to tourism by our President was a proof of the high attention of our country to the development of tourism. With these documents, the priority tasks for solving the accumulated problems in the field, increasing the potential of tourism were determined, and many benefits and reliefs were given for the further development of domestic tourism. Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized the place of tourism in the economy and analyzed the situation in this regard in our country and the effectiveness of the measures taken to develop the sector one by one. Instead of traveling enough, tourists were wandering in the internal affairs offices, they were not provided with sufficient conditions, "Uzbekistan Airlines" was sluggish, the smallest things in the airports had a negative effect on the mood of tourists, the number of hotels was small and The President criticized that the service provided is not at an excellent level, in a word, despite the great opportunities in the tourism sector, the tourism infrastructure, the quality and level of tourism services of Uzbekistan do not meet the modern requirements in the conditions of globalization and fierce competition. and assigned them respective tasks. Today, we see the results of this.

According to the World Tourism and Travel Council, the share of tourism in GDP in Uzbekistan in 2019 was 3.4%, and the annual growth rate was 12.3%. The number of people employed in tourism is equal to 601,700 people, which is 4.6% of the total employment. The share of the export of tourism services in the total export of the country was equal to 21.1%.

76% of foreign tourists entering our republic are interested in visiting Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm and Tashkent, and the remaining 24% travel to Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Fergana Valley regions. In the last 2020, the number of foreign citizens who visited Uzbekistan from foreign countries for tourist purposes during the pandemic was 1.5 million people. This indicator decreased by 77.7% compared to 2019. The main purpose of foreign citizens who visited our republic was to visit their relatives, which made up 87.8 percent. At the same time, those who visited for recreation, treatment, service, and study also make up a significant part. They are from the following countries. will visit: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, China, South Korea, India, Pakistan, Ukraine, Germany, USA, Japan, France, Great Britain, Israel, Iran, etc. The majority of foreign tourists in Uzbekistan come from neighboring countries.

Currently, in order to widely promote tourism among people, there are various travel programs on the television screens of our country that promote the tourism potential of Uzbekistan, various places of interest, tourist attractions, centers, strange and legendary places of our country day and night. are being demonstrated,

subsidies and other incentives for tourism development are also being used. Ambassadors in foreign countries should be promoters of our country and national values, and our compatriots abroad should also contribute to this.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Laws in the field of tourism. [www.Uzbekistan.travel](http://www.Uzbekistan.travel)
2. Came to and left the Republic of Uzbekistan for tourist purposes individuals. 25.01.2021. [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz)
3. Гудратли А. М. Влияние туризма на национальную экономику //Современная наука: актуальные вопросы, достижения и инновации. – 2020. – С. 50-53.
4. Стрельников А. В. Организационно-экономический механизм обеспечения конкурентоспособности образовательных услуг вузов, занимающихся подготовкой кадров для сервиса и туризма //М.: ГБОУ ВПО «Тверской государственной университет. – 2012. – С. 3
6. Nazirovich, A. U. (2022). TURIZMGA OID ATAMALARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI. Conferencea, 256-258.
7. qizi Tojiboyeva, M. S., & Pakirdinova, S. A. (2022). KONSEPT-TIL VA MADANIYAT OLAM MANZARASINI IFODALOVCHI VOSITA. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 1(6), 290-293.
8. Tojiboyeva, M. S. Q. (2022). SEMANTIC DIVISION OF TOURISM TERMINOLOGY. Scientific progress, 3(6), 116-119.
9. qizi Tojiboyeva, M. S., & Kuchqrova, M. Y. (2023). PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DENOTING THE CONCEPT OF WISDOM. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(6), 52-55.
10. Tojiboyeva, M. S. Q. (2022). SEMANTIC DIVISION OF TOURISM TERMINOLOGY. Scientific progress, 3(6), 116-119.
11. Ягяева, Э. (2022). ЗАМОНАВИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ШАРОИТИДА КЛАСТЕР ЁНДАШУВИНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ВА МОХИЯТИ. Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal, 1(4), 928-936.
12. Темиров, Н. С., & Ягяева, Э. Б. (2023). МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ЭФФЕКТИВНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ ВУЗА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ИНДИВИДУАЛИЗАЦИИ И ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЦИИ). Science and innovation, 2(Special Issue 5), 129-134.
13. Ягяева, Э. Б. (2021). ТРУДНОСТИ ОТДАЛЕННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕ ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ (ТУРИЗМ). In Актуальные вопросы современной науки и практики (pp. 109-113).
14. Yagyaeva, E. B., & Zokirov, A. (2022). PECULIARITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF MULTI-ETHNIC, CONVENEED MAHALLAS DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE. Science Time, (2 (98)), 19-22.
15. Ягяева, Э. Б. (2023). НЕКОТОРЫЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ ДЛЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО УСВОЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКА. Herald pedagogiki. Nauka i Praktyka, 3(3).

16. Yagyaeva, E. (2023). NOFILOLOGIK TA'LIM YO'NALISHLARIDA XORIJIY TILNI O'ZLASHTIRISH XUSUSIYATLAR. Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal, 2(3), 3-7.
17. Ягьяева, Э. Б. (2017). Язык как отражение культуры народа. Вопросы науки и образования, (3 (4)), 85-86.
18. Ягьяева, Э. Б. (2017). Важность перевода в межкультурной коммуникации. Вопросы науки и образования, (3 (4)), 86-88.
19. Bahtiyarova, Y. E. (2018). Some methodology for keenness of teachers of English. Вопросы науки и образования, (5 (17)), 64-66.
20. Yagyaeva, E. B. (2021). Tourism resources as a condition for the tourism development. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 323-327.
21. Bakhtiyarova, Y. E. (2019). The main problems encountered in a second/foreign language acquisition in technical higher educational institutions. Проблемы современной науки и образования, (11-2 (144)), 61-62.
22. Yagyaeva, E., & Zokirov, A. (2019). The Role of a Teacher in Teaching-Learning Process. Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, 1(3), 276-278.